THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above 14,000 copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,) will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

THE FUTURE.

HITHERTO the Bulletin has been issued from New York, and as it has gone out through the several "Branches" to the remoter constituencies of the Commission, has done a good work.

Hereafter it will be distributed from the office of the "Canvassing and Supply Department" in Philadelphia, and it is hoped that a work no less useful, will be accomplished by it in the future. The Standing Committee has decided to associate it more intimately with the department for canvassing and supplies, as a natural and needful adjunct to the great work of the Commission among the people at home.

It may be well enough to inquire here, what this home-work is, and what responsibilities it involves?

Our duty to the soldier in the field, cannot be accomplished, without the co-ordinate efforts of the people, and that these efforts may be made to harmonize more efficiently with the established machinery of the Government, and with the Sanitary Commission as a civil arm of the Government, we propose that the thorough and systematic co-operation which has done so much in the past, be re-animated and strengthened afresh, for the few remaining months of the conflict.

The Commission is a representative agent, standing between the people and the army; its proper function being to administer good *to* the soldier *from* his home, and in so far as may be, *from* the soldier *to* his home.

To aid it in this generous service, the

land is filled with relief associations under a variety of names, which co-operate with the central "Branches" in the several States, collecting among themselves, and distributing, through the field-agents of the Commission, whatever may be gathered from the thousands of tributaries, that are instituted and fostered by the benevolence and patriotism of the people.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

We have a little army of associate members—*men*—men of intelligence and power, each one of whom should consider himself a centre of information, and of financial interest in behalf of the soldiers, and should feel the responsibility of his position. It is designed that the Bulletin shall go to each one of these gentlemen every fortnight, and ask him the question, *Are you doing your duty?*

The responsibility that attaches to such *members* of the Commission, when it is realized, will stimulate to energy and successful effort.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES.

We have a still a larger army of associates, who are *women*—women of intelligence and power, of whom it may be said, that none ever before did so much for their country, as have the women of America done for this country; and though the history of time may not write what they have done, and are continuing to do, they will have within themselves the compensating reflection, that their *record is on high.* The Bulletin will visit them every fortnight to cheer them in their labors—to tell them what is being done with their contributions—to invite them to perseverance, faith, and hope, and to ask them to report through its columns what they may, of good in the cause.

CHURCHES.

We have an army of churches, through which much good has been accomplished in this behalf. The Bulletin will go to them by their pastors, to thank them for what they are doing for the soldier; to thank them for sending so many good and true men to work through the Sanitary Commission, for the afflicted in hospitals, and the needy in trenches.

The history of the Commission, in all departments of the army, demonstrates the efficiency of scores of Christian students and ministers, as well as of devoted, religious laymen, who have, without ostentation and display, been doing a noble Christian service, the depth and purity of which can only be known to thousands of recipients. Continue in well-doing, will be the admonition of pastors, and good heed will be given to it by a liberal people.

Let us all shake hands—societies, churches, people, and agree to do our share to make the last winter of the war, the richest winter in good gifts to the soldiers, the noblest winter in good deeds by ourselves, the most glorious winter in the evidence of concentration and unity, power and victory.

DOLLARS AND LIVES.

In a recent letter from a friend of the soldier, in front of Petersburg, who asks for help, the following sentiment is expressed:

"*I hope I shall never set dollars against lives.*"

Some people complain of taxation, high prices, and scarcity of labor, and thus excuse themselves for not doing what they are prompted to do for the army by their better natures. They set dollars against lives. They might retrench in their personal expenses—they might avoid at least one half their luxurious pleasures; give up their follies, and become wise enough, not to count dollars worth anything, except so far as they contribute to benefit the race.

False views of economy lead many into practices which tend to poverty; while a liberal and generous expenditure for good, multiplies the good to the giver, which it bestows upon them that need.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth;
And there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

Let our friends throughout the country remember this lesson. They will be invited to continue their contributions as long as the war shall continue. The more they give, the more lives will be saved; the more men are saved, the sooner the war will end. When you are asked for dollars, or for what dollars represent in material, think of lives to be saved; if not saved—prolonged, if not prolonged—comforted. *Scatter* your dollars, and reap the increase. Withhold them not, that you may not be poor. If the Government is swept away, your dollars will all go too. If we save the Government by saving men to defend it, we keep our wealth, our honor and peace. Let us continue to clothe and comfort the sick and wounded with a generous hand, that in so doing, we may sustain the nation and ourselves.

TO THE LADIES.

County Councils.—It is respectfully suggested to the Associate Managers of the United States Sanitary Commission in the several local organizations throughout the States, to call councils of their co-laborers in each county where there is a Society, for the purpose of considering their work, and the best means of securing permanent efficiency.

These are times when men are meeting together in convention, to consider plans for serving the country and perpetuating the Government, and why not women add the influence of their joint council in behalf of the same cause, by pledging themselves anew to the soldier, who claims at their hands a support which he can receive from no other source.

The moral power of the Ladies's Aid Societies throughout the country, is but too little estimated. Their value as a means of increasing true patriotism, of harmonizing discordant sentiments, and of promoting unity and concord at home, is not sufficiently appreciated. The more frequently they meet, the more extensive their social intercourse, and the more fruitful their labors,—the more good will be done, not only to the sick and wounded, but to the cause of unity and liberty throughout the land. Already West Chester county in New York, and Susquehanna county in Pennsylvania, have moved in this direction, and we hope to see every county in all the loyal States, where societies exist, following in the same line of effort.

Call councils everywhere. Ask the co-operation of all Associate Members. Invite those who are not members to join with you. Bring together men, women and children, without respect to name or rank. Make offerings, great and small, not for veterans only, but for the new army of five hundred thousand men who have gone into the field, to endure hardships and exposures, to which they have been strangers hitherto.

A new army, and a new campaign, demand a re-organization at home, a fresh call for volunteers, and another *draft* upon the exhaustless patriotism and benevolence of our people.

Let it be made without delay.

LETTER FROM A CHAPLAIN.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Chaplain of the army, written while in hospital, where he is confined by illness:

Permit me also, through you, to thank the Sanitary Commission for the many favors received by me, both here and at Washington, while sick and needy. Had not this and kindred agencies, ministered to my necessities, the Lord only knows what I should have done.

I have not had an *extensive* acquaintance with this institution, but from what I have seen and experienced of its operations here, at Washington, and at White House Landing, Va., I know the U. S. Sanitary Commission is doing a great, and good, and noble work, and a work *indispensible* in the existing condition of our country. There is and must be, after all that is done to re-

lieve it, an immense amount of suffering; but oh! who can tell how much more there must have been but for this and other benevolent agencies through which the friends of our country, of God, and of humanity, are seeking to save life, relieve suffering, and bless our brave soldiers of the Army and sailors of the Navy. God bless the Sanitary Commission, and may its usefulness and its means of usefulness continue and increase, so long as this "cruel war" shall last, and until the thousands of suffering soldiers and sailors shall need it no longer.

LETTER FROM NEW JERSEY.

This week I have been in two churches, in one of which, they raised seventy-five dollars to be expended for flannels to make up into garments for the soldier. The ladies appear ready to go to work in good earnest. We have good congregations, and all appear resolved to aid in relieving the sick and wounded. One large gathering at a Sunday-school pic-nic, did a noble thing. There were eight or nine schools represented of different denominations, making an audience of about one thousand people. The parents and children of the whole surrounding country seemed to be on hand. The superintendents and officers, and teachers of each school, were organized into executive committees to take charge of the work in their respective localities. We had a very interesting time. * * * In another place, the people seemed prejudiced against the Sanitary Commission, but after presenting our cause, they resolved to get up a fair and festival, the avails of which have amounted to five hundred dollars, and will be equally divided between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL-BOY.

A contribution of five dollars to the Treasury of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, has recently been received from James B. Meier, an American School-boy in Dusseldorf, Russia, through the President of the United States.

CHEER TO THE LADIES.

(From a clergyman of this city, who has been several weeks visiting the hospitals in front of Atlanta and along Sherman's whole line from Louisville southward, we have these words of cheer.)

* * * * "I have now followed and carefully watched your supplies for the sick and wounded, from the time they leave your hands until they reach their destination. From close personal observation, I know their history in every particular, and I hope that I may be spared to return and report it.

"You need no exhortation, dear ladies, to perseverance in your blessed work. The Lord records it all, in his book of remembrance; and you will see, one day, how far you have been from over-estimating its practical benevolence. You are doing something, with God's blessing, to redeem war, even a necessary war, from utter barbarism."—*Cleveland Branch San. Com.*

HOSPITAL LETTER.

The following letter has been received at this office, and although it is but a repetition of testimony that is daily given, coming as it does from a hospital steward, who has peculiar opportunities for knowing what the soldiers get, it merits peculiar attention.

Having just been discharged from the service of the United States, where I have served for a period of three years and five months, I deem it my duty to make known the great benefit the Sanitary Commission has been to the army. It has to my own knowledge been the means of saving hundred of lives, by timely arrival of supplies for the sick and wounded.

I would particularly mention the first battle of Fredericksburg, fought in December, 1862, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and many others too numerous to mention. During General Grant's campaign in Virginia, the labors of this institution were unceasing, and with the necessary supplies furnished, when sorely needed, saved many lives. The Commission has also provided fresh vegetables for the army, which have done much during the past summer in preventing sickness. I would assure the Commission that the soldiers appreciate all that has been done. It would be out of my power to particularize all the many acts of kindness which the Commission has rendered to the soldiers in the field.

THE COMMISSION IN THE VALLEY.

The following extracts from letters indicate the care with which the interests of

the wounded in battle are guarded, by anticipating as far as possible their need. Dr. Jenkins, the General Secretary, and Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary for the East, with agents, who have been accustomed to such scenes, and others who are volunteers, are also present with ministrations of mercy to the brave men under the brave General Sheridan!

FROM G. A. MUHLECH.

HARPER'S FERRY, *September* 28, 1864.

Our work in Winchester is fairly begun. The pressure on Sanitary Commission is truly immense. The Union Ladies' Association has commenced its noble task; the town has been divided in seven districts, and those ladies have selected their President for each ward. They *alone* draw from the Commission, and have commenced to do so yesterday. Miss Harris has been assigned to the Sheridan General Field Hospital (outside of the town); two fine large sents have been put at her disposal. I have sent her a small stock of such articles as the will mostly need in her *extra diet kitchen*. The surgeon in charge is profoundly thankful for her timely assistance. The intention of establishing a depot of supplies at Strasburg, for the convenience of our Field Agents, had to be given up. Mr. Smith is in charge of the storehouse, assisted by Col. Fach, who will relieve Mr. Blazier in the field. Messrs. Adams and Marsh are regular hospital visitors. Mr. Burdell, on a special and most pressing application of the Medical Director, has been appointed a temporary clerk to the vast Sheridan Hospital, where everything is yet in utter confusion.

MARTINSBURG, Va., *Sept.* 29, 1864.

Two heavy car loads of stores were forwarded by me to this point yesterday.

* * * * * *

We worked till late this night, unloading one of Adams' Express cars, and loading our own six wagons. As to forage, very little has come up yet, and with much difficulty I succeeded in drawing for 12 horses and 3 days. Captain May, Post Quartermaster, in this, showed me much kindness.

* * * * * *

A train for Winchester will leave Martinsburg to-morrow. I will try and have our train ready to start with it. Mr. Bannister informed me by telegraph that three more agents had reached the Ferry. I telegraphed back to have them sent up here with the first freight train. I expect them every moment. One of the gentlemen will be temporarily assigned by me to remain and take charge of this post until I can make the selection. The building I have in use requires some repairs, and locks and keys. I shall leave sufficient funds in the hands of the agent for this purpose. Thus, if nothing happens, I shall reach Winchester to-morrow night. Our stores will hold out till then, and the goods I bring up constitute a large and well selected stock.

* * * * * *

THE COMMISSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM GEORGE B. PAGE.

NEWBERN, N. C. DEPARTMENT, *September* 10*th*, 1864.

* * * During the week I have received and stored a choice and timely invoice of stores shipped by Mr. Collins from New York.

Within this week we have issued thirty-eight requisitions, twelve to regular and general hospitals, one to naval hospitals, four to families and orphans of N. C. Union Volunteers, besides the disposition of an amount of green vegetables still furnished by the garden, consisting for the week of 10 bushels of tomatoes, 14 bushels potatoes, 12 melons, 6 bushels of beets, 1½ bushel gherkins, ½ bushel of green peas, ⅝ bushel okra, and 5,180 pounds marrowfat and Hubbard squash. The peas are the first fruit of a second crop from the same ground as the first, and matured for the table in forty-one days from the planting. The squash is not all issued, it seems a favorite vegetable on the fleet.

Mr. F. A. S. Perry, Relief Agent, arrived on the 8th, in good time for service on the new stores. There is an occasional demonstration of the enemy on our lines, but nothing serious. Refugees are coming into our lines in large numbers; some of them say they have been "in the bush" since '61, but are now hunted out by the severity of the rebel conscription. Some of them have made their way in from Wake and Chatham counties, and from beyond Raleigh. It is perhaps better to receive them thus, than to capture them after their willing

bullets have thinned our patriot ranks around Petersburg and Richmond.

The predictions of an unhealthy fall, seem to be realized. Some very malignant cases of bilious fever have occurred, mostly among refugees and poor natives in unfavorable locations in town.

I have the pleasure of enclosing a contribution from the gallant Captain Graham, of our North Carolina Rangers' Troop. The second contribution from the same magnanimous source.

NOTES FROM CITY POINT—T. C. PARRISH.

A FORGERY.

My travelling companion, a gentleman of considerable prominence in the Commission, met with a lady in the greatest distress on account of a letter she had received from a friend of her husband, informing her that he was very ill, and not expected to live. She had come all the way from Indiana, and here she was at City Point, among strangers, not knowing how to act, and in the greatest tribulation. What was she to do? Heaven only knows what she would have done, had not the Sanitary Commission found her; she was a stranger, and we took her in, gave her a tent to herself, and fed her with the best at our command. We hunted the hospital through to find her husband, and were just about taking steps to seek him at the front, when she met with an old acquaintance, who told her that her husband was well; and on the next day we had the husband all safe and sound with his wife, and found that the letter was a *forgery*.

ARRANGEMENT OF HOSPITALS.

The general hospital here is divided into corps hospitals, each having its own distinct officers. The corps hospitals are again sub-divided into wards, and the wards again into tents, each tent holding about twenty patients.

The Commission has a general storehouse in the shape of a barge, at City Point, and this storehouse is divided as the general hospital is, into corps storehouses, then again the stores are distributed through the different wards, by relief agents; and thus the supplies go from the loyal people of the North through these various avenues to the loyal soldiers of our Army. Then again, there are individual cases in hospital whom the light diet—light, in distinction from the heavy diet, or regular rations distributed to well men, does not agree with. For these men the Commission has established a "Special Diet Kitchen," and from this all the delicacies at our command are carefully prepared and given out.

INCIDENTS.

I have lately been acting as a relief agent, and in the course of my rounds met with a great many interesting items. A good many of my colored men were in that desperate charge at Petersburg, in which so many a noble soldier, (colored though he was,) fell, struggling for the future of his race. They tell some wonderful stories about it, and it was undoubtedly one of the fiercest charges of the war. One old grey-headed man, said, "Massa, when I went in dar, I jes had these thoughts, tinks I, I mus kill dem Jonnys; I mus die, and I mus go to de heben." If prayers can avail anything, the friends of the Union may feel sure of its safety. One of the boys here told me the other day, "dat if praying to de good Lord were any help, Massa Lincum would hab a heap on it."

TREATMENT OF REBELS.

We receive the Rebs and all, just as they come, believing that the golden rule "Do unto others as you would have them to do unto you," does more towards winning back such men than all the cruelties to which our brave soldiers are subjected by the Southern chivalry.

LETTER FROM CITY POINT.

CITY POINT, VA.,
September 25, 1864.

My mess here is with experienced surgeons of far more than ordinary character and professional ability, and conversation turns every day upon important matters touching their professional experience in the army; which, very often too, have direct or indirect reference to the work of the Sanitary Commission, in which my own interest is unabated. Though I hold no official relation with you, I cannot forbear recording and sending to you a fact, and an inquiry.

1. In a hospital, averaging over 500 patients for months past, there has been this season seen no case of scurvy; and very little, if anything, of scorbutic tendency and predisposition.

In the autumn of 1862, in the Shenandoah Valley, the same surgeons found, at one time, thirty men in a single regiment, suffering from well marked symptoms of

scurvy, and in five of them the disease fully developed; while in most of the numerous cases of sickness, the power of resistance to disease had been awakened and the controlling and restoring power of medicines greatly impaired by the scorbutic condition of the men generally. The men, they say, do not succumb to disease this year, as in other years, and they rally and recover more readily under proper medical treatment, and this after one of our hardest campaigns. I record only the spontaneous testimony of my medical friends here, when I tell you that they attribute much of this result to the large and constant supply of varied vegetable food supplied in the year past, both by the Government and the Sanitary Commission.

2. *Per contra.* The testimony of all observers here, as well as at the South and Southwest, is, that the mortality among the colored troops is, relatively to that among white soldiers (where both have the same shelter and equal medical attendance) alarmingly in excess.

These gentlemen, after making all proper (and very great allowance) for the morbid depression which always succeeds in the uneducated negro to the loss or suspension of physical health and enjoyment, yet suggest the inquiry—whether the same pains have been taken and the same success obtained, in supplying the prophylactic diet referred to above, to the colored as to the white men?

I am very authentically informed, too, to-day, on the testimony of a Virginian, long familiar with the region along the James and Appamatox, that the peculiar malaria of these farms has been proverbially fatal to black men. These hints suggest inquiries which all of us may further prosecute. I will do my part.

J. V. Van Ingen.

The greater mortality of colored troops, under similar circumstances of diet and exposure with white troops, is an interesting inquiry for physiologists and philanthropists. It is well known that the per centage of death among negroes in penitentiaries is in excess of white prisoners, with the same treatment.

We doubt very much if the difference in the army is accounted for by any lack of care of negro troops.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The inquiry is sometimes made, "Why need there be two Commissions to do the same work?" This is a reasonable inquiry, demanding a fair consideration and a just answer. Coincident with the commencement of the war, the U. S. Sanitary Commission was organized, embracing in its various branches men and women of all political and religious creeds, of all professions and occupations in business, and assuming a broad, national, catholic character, went forth to its noble service. It had to do with an American army, collected from all parts of the loyal North, and representing every branch of industry, every phase of social life, and all forms of religious faith. It grew up, on this mixed idea, and has spread its influence into almost every family, asking the people to feel and to give, and to labor for the soldiers, as it is our privilege to labor for brothers standing between our hearthstones and fields of blood, to defend the institutions of civil and religious liberty, which have been the boast of our government from its natal day until now. In our brother soldiers it recognized human frailty that needed support, moral weakness that needed succor, spiritual life that needed quickening, and physical suffering that claimed our most earnest sympathy and faithful care; and, so far as the people have furnished means, the extended agencies of the Commission have employed them for the *entire* good of the army and navy. It has never made the teaching of religious doctrines, *as such*, a part of its system, because it is not a church organization, but it has made the *practical* illustration of Christian faith by Christian works its crowning glory. A soldier who is sick in hospital receives the ministration of kindness from a visitor who soothes his pains, calms his fears, writes to his home, supplies his present wants, and points him to future good, as the ministrations of Christian sympathy and fraternal interest. He need not be told that a Christian hand grasps his

own, or that the voice that speaks to him words of cheer, is a Christian's voice. He realizes *in* himself, and *for* himself, the influence and inspiration of kindness, whether it be in a touch, a look, a word, or the simplest effort to relieve. And so, the Sanitary Commission, as it has distributed food, clothing, and literature—by the ton and cargo—to the army and navy, for more than three years past, has not failed to make a record rich in Christian effort and fruit, unknown in other lands or in other periods of the world, and unequalled in this. *Why, then, should there be two Commissions?*

There need not be. There should not be. The cause of unity and fraternity would be benefitted it seems to us, by one grand, unbroken, and indivisible congress of men, women and children, all joined heart to heart, and hand to hand, in sustaining, by their example in benevolent effort, the common principle of union, for which our armies are battling.

But we are glad to chronicle the fact indicated by the little circular which is appended. It is a move in the right direction. We are glad to see that our friends of the Christian Commission are beginning to realize the wisdom and economy of a union arrangement. Besides being the cheapest and most efficient plan, it promotes concord and good fellowship. Let the example of the Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission be followed by others.

The following certificate is given to the delegates of Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission, and on another page of the same sheet, the order of the General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission appears:

TO ANY AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

Please honor the within if presented by

Delegate holding Commission No.

.....

President Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission.

Brooklyn, 186

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
823 BROADWAY,
New York, Sept. 14, 1864.

To the Agents of this Commission: The President of the Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission is fully authorized to draw on you in favor of the Delegate named on the opposite page, for such Stores and Supplies as he may require to distribute to the Soldiers for whom he ministers, subject to your rules of supply as to quantity. You will honor his drafts, taking his acknowledgement for the articles supplied.

.....

General Secretary.

MASS. SURGEON-GENERAL AND THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The following is taken from a report made to Wm. F. Dale, M.D., Surgeon-General of Massachusetts, by Geo. H. Gay, M.D., Chairman of a committee of surgeons sent to Washington to inquire into the condition and wants of Massachusetts troops in hospital there.

What I saw of the practical working of this association at Washington and its neighborhood, demands that a few words should be said in relation to it.

The operations of its different departments are on an immense scale. The officers, executive and others, seem to have fully comprehended the magnitude of the field for the labor. Systematized, disciplined and with a head, their movements proceed as with a knowledge of what is to be done, and of the material to do it with.

The amount of actual benefit and comfort to the wounded soldier, to the sick soldier, and to the destitute soldier, since the war commenced, would, if known, be truly enormous, and a thing unheard of in all previous wars. It was not an unusual thing to see surgeons, chaplains, and others, make application for the relief of whole regiments, companies, and individuals; and on making the requisition over to Mr. Knapp, he would immediately issue the various articles, and in frequent instances would transport them in their own wagons. By application of proper persons, at proper places, nearly all wants could be supplied. What they have, they give freely; what they have not, they will try to get.

The degree of suffering to our soldiers, if this Association were (?) contracted in its means, and limited in its facilities, would be wholly incalculable.

Willingly are its benefits bestowed upon all. The States, one and all, are therefore interested in its active continuance. Contributions constantly and freely will be needed, in money, and whatever may alleviate the hardships of a soldier's life, whether on the battle-field, in camp, or in hospital.

There was no way for me to get, without delay, transportation for the articles needed by the First Massachusetts Regiment. On talking with Mr. Knapp, he promptly and without hesitation sent them in two of their own wagons.

Is was a gratification to Drs. Buckingham, Thaxter, and myself, to witness the feelings of the soldiers as they saw the wagons come up. Many said, "God bless the ladies and all who remember us?"

With this knowledge of the doings of this body, I felt nothing better could be done with our goods, after we had drawn all we needed, and given an order to supply any wants of Dr. Ellis, than to divide the remainder between this Commission and the younger, but excellent Association for the Relief of Massachusetts Soldiers.

It is perfectly safe to say that the Sanitary Commission have been, and will be, good managers. Give largely to them, for our soldiers will need largely. Spread freely and widely the knowledge of this charity among our soldiers, so that they may feel that if they will only ask they will receive.

A CALL FROM BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

No. 18 West Street,
Boston, Oct. 3d, 1864.

To the People of New England:—We have long desired to send through New England, agents, who, having had personal knowledge of the Sanitary Commission, should be able to speak of it to the people. Our own experience and judgment tell us how desirable this is, if we would understand the matter thoroughly; for the labors of the Commission extend from the humblest service a man can render to his brother, to the highest ministrations offered to the souls of the sick, suffering, dying men.

The testimony of our correspondents to the value of the Bulletin and other Commission publications is very strong, but many speak also of the need of the living voice to answer questions that the printed page has not sufficiently discussed, to meet uncertainties that must arise in reference to a work so far away; and in general to confirm and illustrate the records and reports which cannot cover half the ground. And in spite of the impossibility of bringing the scenes of the battle-field and hospital before our eyes, with their double lessons of suffering and relief we all crave, and shall as long as we are human, we seek as near an approach to this as may be possible.

We are, therefore, very glad to be able to inform the friends of the great cause, in New England, that a system of lecturing has just been organized, which promises to meet the needs partially, if not fully. And we beg all persons interested to help on the undertaking.

The agents will be furnished with credentials from the Central Office, and from this Branch. And they and we, cordially invite suggestions and criticism, as well as hearty co-operation.

Very respectfully, Abby W. May,
Chairman Executive Committee.

IN HOSPITAL.

Speaking of games and puzzles for hospitals, I am reminded of an incident which, having occurred some time ago, although in this Department, it will be no harm now to relate. But I will preface it by saying, that when a change of surgeons in charge of a hospital takes place, it sometimes happens that the new incumbent feels so strong a desire that *his* peculiar presence shall be felt, that he will make some changes, though they may not always be for the best. Now it happened that in a certain gangrene hospital a change occurred. The retiring surgeon was a man of large heart and cheerful disposition. He thought that one of the best means of improving the health of his patients was to interest and amuse their minds, and thus turn their thoughts from their own sufferings. To this end he obtained from the Sanitary Commission a quantity of checker-boards, and a quantity of soft, red cedar, leaving it to the ingenuity of the men to make the two acquainted. It was not long before every man was whittling and *whistling;* and soon not only checkers and chess-men were plentiful, but occasional exquisite specimens of each were

seen, as well as all kinds of wooden *bijouterie.*

Among other things a certain Lieutenant, who had been by profession a carver in wood, being desirous of showing his gratitude to the little daughter of his General, who had visited him with several acts of kindness, carved with his knife a most exquisite chain, one end of which was adorned with little charms or amulets, and the other with a cage, within which a bird sat perched upon his ring. This was sent by the surgeon's hand to the little girl. It was gratefully received, and handsomely acknowledged by the parents, as something which would be highly prized. Shortly after the surgeon referred to was relieved for another post, and a new one took his place, and *he* determined that *changes* must take place. He looked around, and his eye lighted on the checker-boards, and whittling, (every man having been provided with a newspaper, whereon to whittle). "Take these things away," he said, "he was not going to have his hospital littered up with such things," and "he did not believe in them." A few weeks had passed away, when the General met and made inquiries of the former surgeon, who was still in the room, if he knew how his young friend, the Lieutenant, was getting on? "Very badly, sir." "Why what is the matter?" "He is pining away for something to do!" "Why, cannot he amuse himself any longer with his carving and whittling?" "That is forbidden and taken away from them all, sir." "Taken away! For what?" "I do not know, sir." The General elevated his eyebrows, and turning his head toward the door of the next room, where his Medical Director sat, he called out, "Dr. P——!" The Doctor appeared. "Dr. P——, tell that —— fool at No.— to let his men have all the checkers and the whittling that they want." The order was given, and the men began at once to improve, although they probably never knew that they were indebted in any way to my friend Dr. W., or to the momentary indignation of General Rosecrans.—*Sanitary Reporter.*

A HOSPITAL VISITOR'S FAREWELL.

Rev. Mr. Ingraham, who has served the Sanitary Commission for a year past, as Hospital Visitor, thus closes his last letter regarding his work in Nashville. We take the extract from the *Sanitary Reporter* of October 1st:

And this week closes a full year of service in the U. S. Sanitary Commission, a Commission which stamps this age and generation of civil war and bloodshed with mercy's seal. In this great fratricidal war, the pure stream of benevolence and love has flowed beside, and mingled its life-giving waters with the nation's mighty waves of treasure and of blood.

And if a cup of cold water given on behalf of Christ shall be rewarded, what showers of blessings must this country yet receive for the countless gifts of mercy and of love which have been devoted with earnest prayers to God. Not one of them is lost. Every one may not have reached its destination. Some few here and there may have been altogether directed from their course, but each one has, nevertheless, fulfilled a blind mission, for it left the hands of its donor—the soldier's mother, brother, sister, wife, or friend, warm with love and prayers to *Him* who will answer them in blessings on our land—"on ourselves, and on our children."

This past year will be an oasis in my life, a year of blessings to my own heart, in being privileged to convey blessings from hearts at home to those around me here. There have been indeed all about me clouds of sorrow and of suffering, but in this work the sunshine of home, which has come into hospital surrounding like a halo every gift of love, has intermingled with them all. Aside from this, the many warm true hearts, who, have been engaged around me in these "Sanitary" labors, have enriched my own "treasury of friends" whose names will always remind me, that the field of suffering is also mercy's harvest-field, where sometimes both men and angels work together, and where one's heart must realize the truth, *that it is more blessed to give than to receive.*

TESTIMONIAL FROM LIEUT. COL. SUMMERS, MEDICAL INSPECTOR, U. S. A.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *Aug.* 24, 1864.

Dr. L. Lewis Coxe, U. S. Sanitary Inspector for the Valley of the Mississippi:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request, asking what my observations had been in my tours of inspection regarding the distribution and use made of the "people's" gifts through the Sanitary Commission, I take

pleasure in stating, that I have almost always found more or less, and generally a liberal supply of them in the General Hospitals in this city, and in those at Vicksburg and Natchez, as well as the regimental hospitals (in the camps) at the two latter places.

With the occasional exception, which occurs in camps, they invariably reach their *proper* destination, and are consumed by those for whom they are intended. I take pleasure in making this statement, for the reason that the impression has been made to a very considerable extent, that the medical officers, on duty in general hospitals, get and consume the lion's share of them. *I know* that this is not the case where I have inspected, for the officers board out in the cities, and the exception is only where the hospital is isolated and at a distance from such accommodations.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE RELIEF SOCIETIES OF WESTCHESTER AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, N. Y.

The second Council of the Soldier's Relief Societies of the counties of Westchester and Putnam, convened pursuant to adjournment at Sing Sing on the 4th day of October, at half-past twelve o'clock, P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, and Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner was appointed Secretary. The Roll of the Societies was then called, when it was found that the Societies of the following places were represented by delegates in the Council, viz:

Garrison, 3 delegates, Mrs. H. W. Belcher, Mrs. J. M. Knox, and Mrs. W. S. Livingstone.

Peekskill, 6 delegates, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Mills, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Ferris, and Mrs. Abbot.

Tarrytown Union Relief Society, 3 delegates, Mrs. Wilsey, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson.

Soldier's Aid Society, 2 delegates, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Dodd.

Yorktown, 1 delegate, Mrs. White.

Pylis Bridge, 5 delegates, Mrs. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Ira Purdy, Mrs. Lawrence Bostwick, Mrs. Horace Baker, and Mrs. J. Reynolds.

Yonkers, 5 delegates, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Scribner, Mrs. Davidson, and Miss Walsh.

Irvington, 5 delegates, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Woodford, Mrs. Cusby, Miss Irving, and Mrs. Sturgis.

White Plains, 4 delegates, Mrs. J. J. Clapp, Mrs. John Miller, Miss Silliman, and Mrs. Underhill.

Harrison, 3 delegates, Mrs. David Haviland, Mrs. Joseph Park, and Miss Emily Carpenter.

The Societies of Dobb's Ferry and Somers were represented by delegates, but did not give a list of their names to the Secretary. The Society of Sing Sing did not send delegates, but attended en masse. The Societies of Cold Spring, Mamaronick, and Bedford, were represented by report, but not by delegation. The Societies generally seem to be working with renewed energy; some of them have accomplished much more during this quarter than any other of their existence. The Council feels assured of the salutary influence of their meetings. One of the Societies has a valuable auxiliary, in a class of district school scholars, who meet with them, and learn the art of sewing, as well as contributing their work to the parent society.

After the reading of the reports, the President introduced Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, who stated that he had seen the working of the Commission both at home and in the field. He knew something of the wants of the army, and wished to say to the Council first, that many of the Societies were suffering for the want of proper organization; that concentrated action was much more efficient than desultory efforts. He stated among other things that *our* supplies go mostly to the Shenandoah Valley and City Point. He then explained to the Council from a diagram he had drawn on the black board, the complete workings of the Commission on the field, and marked out the channel in which the stores are carried forward until they reach the needy soldiers. He wished most emphatically to contradict the reckless assertion that Stewards and Surgeons appropriate the stores; there had been isolated cases of this kind, but they were exceptional, and the parties were, as soon as discovered, subjected to examination and discipline. The Dr. was interrogated as to whether the Government did not supply the needed stores, to which he replied, that their regulations were made before there was any such pressing demand as now; that they did not issue flannel garments; and that the delicacies so needful for the sick were not administered in field hospitals in quantities com-

mensurate with the demand. He believed that the ladies were doing more towards cementing our divided country, than was being accomplished through other instrumentalities; and that if we should stop the supplies we should lose our hold upon the soldier's hearts, our influence over them, and sever the tie between the liberty-loving sisters at home and their brothers on the field. He wished there might be no factions, but that in a benevolent enterprise all differences of opinion might be forgotten, and a perfect unity of labor and feeling maintained in this grand work of humanity and Christian love. The Dr. in answer to an inquiry, assured the Council that laundries had been established in the army, that the clothing of the men might not be wasted. He then gave the Council some details of the deleterious influence of the State agencies, sent out to find their own State soldiers to the neglect of others. He encouraged the members of the various Societies to stand by each other, and to renew their exertions, and alluded to the fact that there were now five hundred thousand more fresh troops to work for, and that we, and not they, were the recipients of the greater good.

Mr. Hepburn was then introduced. He said he had just returned from the front, and was glad to have an opportunity to give the Council a glimpse of his experience. He had visited many soldiers, conversed with them personally, and had never known but few cases of ingratitude, and those had been where, for instance, the soldiers would not accept one lemon unless they could have three, and sugar enough to make them palatable. In most cases, however, they expressed much gratitude, and in one instance, a destitute soldier sent by him a donation of one dollar to the Sanitary Commission. He was gratified to see the better side of human nature manifested among the soldiers, and also, that they appreciated what was being done for them.

The President then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby renew our pledges to our country, our army and navy, and to each other, by agreeing to renew our exertions in their behalf through the Aid Societies which we severally represent.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend all the organizations now existing in Westchester and Putnam counties to double their diligence, and secure during the coming winter larger returns from our patriotic people than ever before, which we will send to soldiers so much in need of them."

A discussion then ensued relative to our next place of meeting. It was thought advisable to meet with some Society on the eastern side of the county, after an interval of six months instead of three months, as formerly. The Council then adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday of April next, with the Society at White Plains. After the adjournment, the President informed us that Miss Collins and Miss Schuyler, of the Women's Central Relief Association, of New York, as well as the other two Associate Managers were present, and would most willingly give the ladies any information pertaining to the work that they might desire. She next invited the Council to partake of an ample collation spread for their benefit in a room below, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, and so tastefully arranged as to tempt the most fastidious epicure. The ladies of Sing Sing did themselves great credit in preparing this repast, and deserve the cordial thanks of every one present for the manner in which the Council was entertained. After many words of cheer, of comfort, and plans for future usefulness the Council dispersed, feeling that the day's experience had been to their patriotism a fresh baptism, and that they were severally pledged and consecrated anew to the great good work until "grim visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front," and there are no more wan, emaciated faces calling to us from a thousand couches, but all our brave boys are gathered to their hearthstones; and peace—an honorable peace, without taint or blemish hovers over our land.

MRS. PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
President.

MRS. G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY INCIDENT.

Among the interesting incidents that have transpired in the history of aid societies, we extract the following from the report of the late Council held at Sing Sing, N. Y.:

A woman sat busily plying her needle at one of the society meetings, when she heard for the first and only time in her life, an article read from the *Bulletin*. It was an article in reference to the Hospital

Directory. She immediately thought of a poor suffering friend who had not heard from her husband in many long months, and who knew of no way to get information concerning him. She communicated with her friend who immediately wrote to Washington and learned that her husband had sickened, died, and been buried a month. It was sad intelligence; but for the consolation of knowing where and how he died, she will ever feel deeply indebted to the Sanitary Commission.

"SUFFER MOST—LOVE MOST."

In a quiet neighborhood, where there was more latent than practical patriotism, one earnest woman succeeded, by her energy, in awakening an interest in behalf of the country and our soldiers. The clergyman of the village opened his house to this patriot woman, and all the people vied with each other in the service of preparing comforts for the soldiers. They started on blackberry brandy and cordial, and succeeded in making 76 gallons. One night after the clergyman and family had retired, they were aroused by some one trying to gain admittance; they found upon opening the door, a humble man who was not willing to give his name, but said that his children had picked some berries for the soldiers, and that he had brought them after his day's work was done, a distance of six miles. It was subsequently ascertained that this man had been drafted while the three hundred dollar exemption clause was in force. With him there was no alternative. His family must starve if he left them. He therefore sacrificed everything, save the bare necessities of life to raise the three hundred dollars. His children were stripped of every article of clothing save one suit each, and when during this time of rigid economy and trial, another child was born, it had literally "nothing to wear." Still this family have grown strong through suffering, and learned that they who for their country's sake suffer most, love her most.

VOICES FROM THE COUNTRY.

Madison Co., N. Y.—The ladies are desirous to work, only waiting to know what to do and how to do it. Under the auspices of Mrs. Charles Mason, newly appointed Associate Manager for this county, Madison will render a favorable account of itself hereafter.

Herkimer Co., N. Y.—The rural districts of Herkimer are ready for organization. The patriotism of the people is alive. They will be at work soon.

Chenango Co., N. Y.—Ladies greatly interested in the work. Twenty-one new Aid Societies have been formed, from whom most encouraging results will be seen. Everywhere there is a willingness to act. Meetings are large. Families go together in large wagons five and six miles to attend, notwithstanding the busy season among the farmers.

Otsego Co., N. Y.—In every town visited there is the most hearty response to the claims of the Commission, and the assurance is given that the labors of the societies shall be continued while the war lasts.

Woodbury, N. J.—Little Jersey is full of vigor. The court house in Woodbury was crowded to excess a few nights since, and a new spirit infused into the societies.

Blackwoodtown, N. J.—Here the work is reviving. The ladies are active, energetic and true. The cause is alive in the hearts of the people, and hearts give activity to hands. Both together will do a good work.

Beverly, N. J.—Beverly is awake. The ladies have done generous things for the hospital that is located in that thriving town, and from it will go out an influence that will find its place in the hospitals on the Appomattox and in the valley.

Susquehanna Co., Pa.—A grand reanimation is going on in this county. You will hear greater things from the hills and hamlets of Susquehanna for the future, than you have heard in the past.

Everywhere the work is going on, and a new life is being infused into the Societies. Let all be encouraged and continue to work in *faith*.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

LEAVENWORTH,
Sept. 10, 1864.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, Associate Secretary, Western Department, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be able to say that your prediction that the Freedmen's Aid Societies would come forward and take the work as soon as the Sanitary agents should by necessity commence it, proves to be so, and I have already some help, and soon hope to be relieved from everything but my regular Sanitary work. Our hospitals are well filled, but we have not had so much hard sickness as we anticipated from the most intense heat I have ever experienced. The thermometer has stood at 110 in the shade, with hot winds, for several days. Our soldiers have been on hard scouting duty, and many have been taken sick and left in the country at private houses. Colonel Ford was at Leavenworth last week, and I fitted him out with supplies for his sick, to be disbursed by his wife.

Yours truly,
J. A. BROWN.
Relief Agent.

BROWNSVILLE, Ark.,
Sept. 13, 1864.

H. M. Way, Esq., Agent Sanitary Commission, Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 23d ult. was received several days ago, but incessant labors have prevented its acknowledgment before. Everything billed has been received, except the 150 pounds dried fruit—a serious loss. The supplies were very acceptable indeed. We have still on hand a large part of the bedding, under-clothing, and some other things. As we are under marching orders, I expect to turn over what is left to General Hospital at the Bluffs—this will depend somewhat upon the disposition we make of our sick. Nothing shall be lost if I can prevent it. But it is a very difficult matter to appropriate judiciously and economically such supplies while we are moving from post to post at short intervals. I wish I had time to express to you in a deliberate and proper manner how much I think the service owes in gratitude, life, health, and comfort, to this stupendous charity. This word "Sanitary" has a world of significance to the sick soldier. "If I only had a can of tomatoes," or "some dried fruit," or "a cotton shirt," or "a pair of drawers," or "a bottle of blackberry wine," or "some soda crackers, I should be *so* glad!" Poor fellows! their wants are often supplied, and they are often made glad by the almost omnipresence of the Sanitary Agent. And it is no random remark, to say that thousands of lives are annually saved to the army through this instrumentality.

De Falls Bluffs is an important point. The Little Rock railroad taps White River here. Most of the army supplies shipped to this department are here transferred from steamers to cars. A general hospital of large proportions must be established, and many invalids will here be congregated. St. Charles, eighty miles below, and on the river, is also a point that will require a constant garrison, though on White River, it is quite isolated, and liable to be overlooked. Brownsville is a station on the railroad midway between De Falls Bluffs and Little Rock, some twenty-five miles from either place. It is also a point of importance in the protection of the road, and as a base of supplies to a considerable scope of country between the Arkansas and White Rivers. But I write in great haste and amid much confusion, and will therefore conclude by thanking you for your promptness in responding to my application for supplies in behalf of the sick of this command. I am, very respectfully,

L. DYN,
Surgeon 81st Illinois Vols., and Surgeon in Chief Division 17th A. C.

SOLDIER'S HOME,
Camp Nelson, Ky., Oct. 1, 1864.

Dr. J. S. Newberry, Secretary, Western Department U. S. Sanitary Commission.

DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in forwarding the following report of the labors of the past month at the Home:

Meals, . . . 12,807 Lodgings, . . 5,995

During the first three weeks of the month we were by no means crowded—still, in such an establishment, there is always plenty of work; for the past ten days we have been exceedingly busy, and from present prospects we shall be fully employed during this month. The Home has now been in full operation seven months, and thousands of soldiers who have enjoyed the comforts and cleanliness of the sleeping arrangements, and the ample and well prepared meals, continually write to me that they will always remember the Soldier's Home at Camp Nelson with pleasure.

At this period of the history of the Home, it is very gratifying to the hearts of all who

are concerned, to know that such a multitude of needy soldiers have found a "home indeed" within the walls of the most inviting scene of Camp Nelson. We are now thoroughly renovating the inside and outside of the Home. The Post Commandant has ordered and the Quartermaster has furnished a very important service in that direction, and I doubt not we shall receive still further the requisites for the preservation of the building and the comfort of the inmates. During the summer the "Home" has been visited by people from "near and far,"—and has been the greenest "oasis" to citizen and soldier in the now almost grassless waste of the camp. We have endeavored—with great labor,—to make the Home picturesque as well as comfortable in every particular, so that hundreds of attachments for the place have arisen in the hearts of soldiers who have sojourned here, and will possibly continue long after the war has ceased. We are now replenishing the beds, and in a few days will commence renewing the whitewashing. Captain Hall has had a new roof put on every building, and will, undoubtedly, continue to us his valuable interest and assistance in our work. We are now prepared for the necessities of the winter. Since the Home was opened, at the end of September, we have furnished Meals, . . 154,776 Lodgings, . 50,775 The foregoing facts are sufficient to establish among the friends of the soldier the reputation which he takes with him to, and establishes, in the front of the army.

There is a chapter in the history of this Home, which I have reason to believe is already recorded in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States,—and which, although it cost much that was arduous and disagreeable, will redound to the honor of the country, and prove that the work of the Commission has not been in vain in Camp Nelson. A home was here furnished to hundreds of the colored recruits which they could not obtain elsewhere, likewise protection against the force employed daily to return them to bondage This Home was not assuredly erected in vain. In the department of stores, we have done our utmost to supply the wants of the hospitals, regiments, and individual soldiers. There is a school here for colored soldiers, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. G. Fee, which from its commencement three months ago, to the present time, has been supplied by us with nearly everything which it required. From the Kentucky branch U. S. Sanitary Commission, I obtained for it a good assortment of school requisites, and have freely supplied it with stationery, and sundry other stores. The wants of the hospitals and entire camp are still urging us to ask for *"more stores"*—vegetables especially. Yours truly,

THOMAS BUTLER.

GOOD NEWS FROM ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

It having been currently stated that General Sherman would not permit civilians, (even Agents of the Sanitary Commission,) to go beyond Nashville, and that in consequence, supplies could not be forwarded to supplement the govermental issues, all will be glad to know that whatever obstructions may have been in the way hitherto, the road to Atlanta is now open, the stores of the Commission are going forward in large quantities, and the work is progressing finely. General Sherman is not the man to allow his troops to suffer.

THE CLAIM AGENCY IN THE WEST.

Some months ago the Commission established a Claim Agency in Louisville, the aim of which has been to give gratuitous aid to Soldiers, Soldier's widows and orphan children in the prosecution of claims against the Government.

The Agency is intended for just those who cannot help themselves, who do not know how to reach the hand of the Government, which only waits to recognize them in order to do them justice.

Annexed is a statement of the business transacted there during August, and an estimate of the amount it would have cost if transacted by individual claim agents:

34	claims for	arrears pay and bounty at	$20 each	$680
27	"	" Pension,	"	540
2	"	" Prize Money,	"	40
1	"	" Bounty,	"	10
1	"	" Horses lost in Service,		15
		Total,		$1,285

YOUNG VETERAN HEROES.

That the good people at home may know the character of some of the boys who wear the shirts sent by the Sanitary Commission, allow me to give a short history of two of

them who came to the Nashville office yesterday, each to ask for a shirt.

James M. Anderson, of Company D, 39th Ohio Veteran Infantry, lived in Miami Town, Hamilton county, Ohio. He enlisted as a private in February 1862, and has served with his regiment in nine pitched battles. When he enlisted he was fourteen years and four months old. He re-enlisted as a veteran in December, 1863, was shot through the right arm at Ross' Mills, Georgia, July 4th, 1864, and his arm amputated above the elbow the next day. He went home on furlough, and is now on his way back to join his regiment. His knapsack has been stolen, and he asks the Sanitary Commission for a shirt and a pair of socks, which are given him. He says, "if I have lost my arm I can cook or do some other service for a man who can carry a musket, and I don't want to be discharged till the war is over."

Robert Zinc, drummer, Company C, 18th Regiment, Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry, has his home in Edgewood, Effingham County, Illinois. He enlisted in September, 1861, being then ten years and six months old. At the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, he was shot through the right leg above the ankle, was in the hospital for nine weeks, and then returned to duty. He has been in seven battles. He enlisted as a veteran in March, 1864, and came from Marietta, Georgia, to Nashville a few days since in charge of wounded men. He has been at home but once since his first enlistment.

Both of these boys wear the star of honor, and one of them, a medal given him by his regiment for good conduct. Robert had but one shirt, and that was in rags, and wanted another, which was furnished him. Although he is recovered from the wound of the leg, the scars are plain, and he says that sometimes on the march the left leg pains him so that he is obliged to ride in a wagon.

Both of these young heroes are at the Soldiers' Home, where their good conduct and quiet behavior, are marked by every one. Such are some of "Our Boys!"

B. W.

NASHVILLE, *September* 6, 1864.

OUR SOLDIERS.

The following communication was made to one of the New York city religious papers, by a physician, L. P. Brockett, M.D., not connected with either the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, but who, visiting the West on private business, was led both by professional taste and a desire to see for himself the condition of the soldiers and their needs, to visit the hospitals and Soldiers' Homes of the principal Western cities.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You ask me to give you some incidents which came under my observation during a late visit to the hospitals and "Soldiers' Homes" of the West. It gives me great pleasure to comply with this request. It was my good fortune to be brought into contact with about four thousand five hundred of these noble fellows, a part of them in the hospitals, and many others who were on their way home on furlough, or discharged from severe wounds. Some of them were undoubtedly suffering severely (one died upon a train on the Jeffersonville road, on which I was journeying), but from none of them did I ever hear a word of complaint or a groan. Their fortitude was wondeful.

A MOTHER AND SON.

One poor fellow, apparently not more than eighteen years of age, was at the Soldiers' Home in Louisville, where his mother had brought him from the front after the terrible battle of the 22d of July, near Atlanta. He was terribly wounded, and was evidently dying. The poor mother, whose heart seemed bound up in her son, had succeeded in getting him thus far over that long five hundred miles of railroad, and with all a woman's courage and fortitude, she was striving, evidently against her own convictions, to encourage him. "Come, sonny," she said, "take a little of this cordial; it will help to strengthen you, so that you can get home to-night, and then we'll cure you up." The eye was fast glazing, the jaw had begun to fall, and the dark shadow had come over brow and cheek; he could not swallow, but with great effort, looking up to her, he whispered, "Dear mother." An hour later he was dead, and that loving, heroic mother, did bring her boy home that night, but it was in a coffin.

ANOTHER.

Another, whom I found on the Jeffersonville cars, wounded through the lungs, and who had fainted from the heat and closeness of the locked cars, was brought to consciousness after considerable effort, but was evi-

dently fast sinking. As he lay with his head on my breast, having learned how severe and complicated were his wounds, I said to him: "You should not have left the Soldiers' Home at Louisville. You were not able to take this journey." "I know it," he whispered; "but I did want to see my mother so." Poor fellow! that privilege was denied him, for he died before reaching Indianapolis.

INTEMPERANCE AND PROFANITY.

I found far less of intemperance or profanity among the soldiers than I had expected. In traveling in the cars with them for four days, and mingling freely among them, I heard but a single oath from a soldier's lips, and in that case the swearer was an officer. In the case referred to above of the wounded soldier on the Jeffersonville road, I sent the nurse through the train—five of the cars being filled with soldiers—to endeavor to get some stimulant or cordial to administer to the poor sufferer, but not a drop could be found on board. I saw but one drunken soldier, and he was in St. Louis, and the conductor said was a deserter.

TESTIMONY OF SOLDIERS.

I found abundant evidence that the Sanitary Commission was doing a world of good among the soldiers, and that its labors are highly appreciated by them. Its officers and agents have been most indefatigable in their work in the Western army, and it is the testimony of soldiers, officers, and surgeons, that they have saved thousands of lives and an untold amount of suffering. I had the opportunity of an extended acquaintance with Dr. Newberry, the Western Secretary of the Commission, and with Dr. A. N. Read, their Medical Director with Sherman's army, and both noble, devoted, Christian men, who have left large and lucrative practices, one in Cleveland, and the other in Norwalk, Ohio, to devote themselves to this work, and have seriously impaired their health by their zealous labors; and I can say with truth that the services of such men are invaluable, and that our army at the West have good reason to bless God for the Sanitary Commission and its agents

But for its exertions Sherman's army must have perished, after their terrible privations last autumn, from scurvy. They have kept up a supply of fresh vegetable food for the men by dint of the most superhuman efforts; have ministered to the wounded, often under fire; and these heroic female agents, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Bickerdyke and others, have, amid the scorching rays of the summer sun, in the open air, prepared for the wounded such nourishment and delicacies as are usually obtained only in the hospitals; while clothing. pillows, blankets, and other articles, have been bestowed upon all who needed. Their trains of hospital cars, fitted up with cots suspended by rubber bands, and with a surgeon and special diet-kitchen, cordials, etc., have traversed the weary route from Louisville to Marietta daily, and brought the wounded on as gently as if they had been children in arms.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Their Hospital Directory, most admirably arranged, and posted every day from the returns of ninety hospitals, has furnished to distressed friends information of the whereabouts, condition, and often of the death of those whom they loved.

CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL VISITORS.

Nor have they been wanting in their attention to the spiritual needs of the soldier. Their hospital visitors, many of whom are clergymen, often officiate as chaplains, and administer religious instruction and counsel as they have opportunity. At Nashville, they have contributed $2,000 toward the erection of a chapel for the convalescent soldiers, and at the great hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., $2,500, besides smaller sums at other points. The chaplains in both these are devout, Christian men, admirably adapted to their work. The Christian Commission are undoubtedly doing a good work also, though it did not come under my observation to the same extent as the labors of the Sanitary Commission; but after what I have seen, I can only bid a hearty God-speed to the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

IN MEMORIAM

The Rev. Israel Williams, a young man of great promise, and one of the most indefatigable and valued members of our Auxiliary Relief Corps, has died from the effects of over-work and exposure in the service of the Commission before Petersburg. We cannot do honor to his memory better than by one or two extracts from the address delivered at his funeral by Rev. Mr. Brigham, at Taunton, Mass.:

A few weeks since, the battles near Petersburg, and the new hospitals filled

with wounded, called for an immediate increase in the number employed in distributing stores for the Sanitary Commission. Our friend remembered his promise. In the hottest time of the summer, he left at once for the front of the army, and there, for four weeks, was indefatigable night and day, in the difficult duty he had undertaken. It is not surprising that he was prostrated so soon. The prolonged exposures to heat and dampness; the excessive muscular exertion, so different from his usual habit of life; the unwholesome air and the painful scenes he was compelled to witness, all told powerfully upon his nervous constitution and his sensitive spirit.

The account which he gave to me of what he saw and did in those four weeks was exciting as any description of battles that we now read. On one occasion he was very close to death by the sudden fire from the bank of the river upon the boat in which he was a passenger. The man with whom he was conversing fell dead upon his body, and he was sprinkled with blood. He was present at the great explosion of the barges at City Point, and was able to succor some of the sufferers on that ground of destruction and horror. He was in the trenches at the extreme front, close to the mine which was sprung, and so near that he could hear the voices of the enemy. In a great number of cases he brought to dying men the comfort for their last hours and their failing strength. Perhaps from the patience, the courage, the cheerfulness of these dying men, so painfully strickened, he learned how to bear more serenely the pain of his own departure.

From this service of patriotism and conscientious fidelity he came home to die. No soldier has fallen on the field of battle who is more truly a martyr than this good soldier in the cause of Christ. He has given up all that was most precious, his training, his attainments, his hope—just near to its fruition—his life, in a work of Christian patriotism and Christian humanity. Shall we say that a life closed so nobly is a lost life, even if it be ended before its chosen work is fairly begun? Could long service, even in the pastoral walk, more finely found its record? . . .

What better blessing for the parting could there be than the blessing of those ready to perish, to whom these hands brought relief? Not for a moment did our friend regret that he had gone on such a mission, even when he might forbode its fatal issues. "I am not sorry that I went," said he to me, "for I have learned a great deal that will be of service to me if I am permitted to enter upon my work." We may wish that he had not chosen such a hazardous duty, but he had no misgivings about it. He had done what was right, what mercy called him to do, what his conscience approved; had done what his Master had done before, and his mind was at rest.

* * * * *

"THE RECORD OF A DAY."

Such is the title of a little extemporaneous sheet, bearing date October 6, 1864, which, nestled in the folds of several of our religious weeklies, has found its way into hundreds of families. It tells an interesting story of a day's work done for the Christian Commission. Much good *was* done. One hundred and twenty-five dollars in money, and a box full of berries, and sugar, and shirts, and towels, and sheets, and quilts, and blankets, with tracts and books, was packed at midnight, and we trust is by this time safely lodged where it may reach the soldiers. We trust, too, that the simple story of the good uncles and aunts and squires and deacons, as they are represented to have opened their hearts and hands so freely, may have its influence upon others, who shall determine to go, and do likewise. We enjoy to witness any evidence of patriotic fervor and Christian zeal in the people, and when they are illustrated in acts of kindness to our soldiers, they are certainly now, in these perilous times, worthy of special commendation. But we have noticed one thing in this otherwise attractive narrative to which we hesitate to refer, but which demands, for the truth's sake, a passing notice. A certain deacon is made to say a certain thing, which has a certain meaning, that damages the whole sheet. Hear him—"I would not disparage the Sanitary Commission. It is doing a great and noble work. But the Christian Commission has taken a long stride in advance of it, inasmuch as the soul is of more im-

portance than the body." Again:—"The Commission (Christian) is carrying out the true idea of Christian charity. Its foundation is a precious stone that other organizations did not dig deep enough to find."

We do regard it as remarkable that our friends of the Christian Commission should insist in placing themselves in an opposing attitude to us, when there should be no other than a cordial fellowship and unity. If the Sanitary Commission's work *is* a "great and noble work" as the deacon and everybody else says it is, why attempt to create the impression that it is not a Christian work? From whence comes its greatness and nobility? Our Christianity teaches that nobility and greatness, emanate from the Gospel of Christ; that no good comes but from the Infinite Source of *all* good. If the precious stone that the deacon builds upon is better than the Gospel through which comes words of Christian kindness, and deeds of Christian love, why let us know it, and we may try to dig deeper; but while we are children of the same family, having the same Father, the same inheritance, and the same hope, we take it as our right and duty to care for our sick and wounded brethren, in the spirit of Him who went about doing good, without feeling that we are any the less Christians, because we do not wear the outside badge of the Christian Commission. We solicit the attention of the deacon and of the good lady who did the day's work, and of all others, to the injunction, "Judge not, lest ye be judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again."

WHAT THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.

Though the following extract from the *English Leader*, a paper published in London, is rather lengthy, we copy it as an English view of our work, which will interest our readers.

But a righteous war is now being waged on the American Continent, and surely if war be still a sad necessity, it should in our civilized era be shorn as far as practicable of all its most debasing and poignant features; and when once a contest is fairly decided, it is not too much to urge that the labors of the benevolent, succoring the sick, wounded, exhausted, famishing and dying, may well be expended to soften, in some degree, the sufferings of their trying condition.

We hear little of the good that is being done in America; the slaughter is purposely dwelt on, but the labors of loving women and noble men on behalf of suffering humany on both sides is scarcely alluded to, and yet the Sanitary Commission has now labored for three years in the United States on a wondrous scale, working on a neutral ground in which politics have no place, and as is stated, "we must be lost to every sense of benevolence if we do not admire the courage with which women have surmounted every difficulty, nor should we refuse to wish them God-speed in their mission of mercy and love." For it was by women this movement was initiated, and it is by them that it is being chiefly carried on. Clergymen too, with the Rev. Dr. Bellows at their head, and backed by the principal physicians, have not been behind hand in seconding this noble work. Their objects being first to find out what Government would do and *could* do, and then seeking to help it by working *with it*, doing what it could not. The operations of this association have extended over an area nearly as large as the continent of Europe; and in less than three years' time, the voluntary contributions to suffering humanity have reached the enormous sum of two million pounds sterling in value.

* * * * * *

The terrible condition of affairs at the commencement of the war, was worse than our condition at the beginning of the Crimean Campaign. The disaffection, and the great strain put upon the existing order of things afforded no dependence for many months; and it was at a crisis of want and destitution that this volunteer association offered its services. But at last it finally got to work, and having elected the celebrated Frederick Law Olmstead as its Secretary, its labors became systematized, and isolated efforts in every part of the Union were rendered more effectual by working directly in harmony with the Central Association. Its departments, no longer recog-

nizing the existing division of States, had to take into consideration the best means of transporting its officers and goods to the theatre of war; and so the great rivers, railways, and roads marked its domains, and served as its main arteries. The inspection of camps and hospitals is one of its chief features, and many most valuable and statistical reports have been elicited on this subject, since each inspector has to give written answers to one hundred and eighty printed questions "on every possible detail affecting the health and effectiveness of the soldier, at every season of the year, and in widely distant latitudes."

The existing medical authorities were scarcely favorable to the Association, but on the appointment of the now celebrated Surgeon-General, Dr. W. A. Hammond, all their difficulties were smoothed over, and every facility given for it to do its work well. In the catalogue of its efficient labors may be mentioned the issuing of suitable medical works, especially for the camp, such as those by Dr. Mott on Pain and Anæsthetics, Hemorrhage from Wounds, &c., and many works on amputations, dysentery, &c., disseminated aforetime by Miss Nightingale, and which now makes her regarded by the American soldier as the beneficent genius of their hospitals and sick chambers.

A close inquiry into the diseases peculiar to the different sections of so vast a country was also instituted, and each department of the Potomac, Mississippi, Cumberland, Tennessee, &c., has to send in their information on these topics, and also the treatment usually adopted, and advice as to the best means of forwarding supplies. Hospital transports, consisting for the most part of large and well-ventilated steamers, were also sent, following the army from point to point, and always being at hand to take on board those whose necessities required their protection. Field cooking, too, so necessasy to the too careless American as well as British soldier was taught and practiced, and the best was sought to be made of the supplies that might be at hand. Inspection of troops, hospitals, and camps, attention to the tents, bedding, cleanliness of the soldier were likewise insisted on, and the multifarious labors of the Association were further augmented by endeavors to provide for the amusement, instruction, and attention to the *morale* of the soldier, as well as to enhance his bodily comforts in every way.

A momentous question, too, has engaged its attention, viz.: "What is to become of the tens of thousands of disabled soldiers after peace is restored?" so that Mr. Perkins, of New York, came over here to study the military pension and invalid system of Europe in order that its good features might be made available in America. The enormous quantity of articles and stores already given away by this Commission would, if duly enumerated, astound an English reader; and the disposition to give, either in money or goods, was so great when the writer hereof was in the cities of the Union, that he has often seen diamond rings and other valuable personal ornaments dropped into the Society's collection boxes when other things were wanting wherewith to contribute. Can we not aid, too, in this good secular work which helps both Federal and Confederate, asking only if they be suffering human beings? Indeed, the author of the pamphlet under notice says he often saw the rebels rather favored by the Commission than otherwise. Our hour of trouble may not be far off, we have watchful enemies on every side; our natural allies are the good Republicans of the United States; what we do now for Columbia will be returned to us tenfold, and we, who have so many brothers, sisters, and cousins over there, shall we not contribute of our great resources to so philanthropic a body as this Sanitary Commission has proved itself to be? Widely extended and innumerable as are the labors of this Society, the immense sum readily sent to its coffers must still be insufficient to enable it to carry out fully its humane efforts, which embrace far more than space will allow to be recorded here. For humanity's sake let not such an undertaking want for means. English nurses are employed in its service, let English funds be supplied to augment its good endeavors; and, as our author reminds us, can we, who have benefited by America's beneficence to Ireland and Lancashire, refuse to lend a helping hand to a work so nobly instituted, and so ably carried on?

We have said that this tribute to Florence Nightingale appears anonymously, but we have reason to know that its author is a gentleman well and favorably known to English literature. He is one that does good by stealth, and blushes to find it fame; but as he has long and zealously labored entirely at his own cost, and without other hope of reward than an approving conscience, to make Britons and Americans properly un-

derstand each other, we must venture to bring his honored name before our readers. Mr. Frederick Milnes Edge is the only English correspondent of the press who has really been on the field in the recent American battles. As representative of the *Morning Star*, he accompanied McClellan all through the Peninsular campaign, and was present altogether at not less than twenty-three battles. In 1860, he published his "Slavery Doomed," which contains observations that events have proved to be prophetic. His letters to Lord John Russell on American affairs have very much influenced the debates in our Houses of Parliament, and his recent publication on the Alabama and Kearsarge deserves to be in every one's hands, for its fairness and clear account of so celebrated an occurrence, who wishes to have a full and impartial acquaintance with the most celebrated sea encounter of modern times. It may, too, serve to stimulate other ladies, if they be told that the amiable wife of Mr. Edge is as great an enthusiast in the cause of humanity and of the Sanitary Commission as could well be wished, and that their benevolence of action has only been limited by the extent of their means. We may well learn a lesson from them, and imitate as far as we can, by bestowing aid and attention on the humanitarian efforts of the United States Sanitary Commission.

THE VALLEY.

From T. M. Blazier, at Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 27.

On Monday, the 19th of Sept., inst., we we were in line of march across the river from our old camps, and by the middle of the forenoon we were again introduced to the horrid sights attendant on such an occasion. The battle was most vividly described by a correspondent, and my duties will only be mentioned.

In the morning, still the wounded came in in crowds, I was up at the Brigade Hospitals, and in sight of the rear of my corps, while the few wounded on skirmish line were coming in, (corps hospital not yet established,) but when shells came tumbling over the crest, I went to the side of the only road to the rear (viz: the pike) and there gave stimulant to wounded passing to the rear, both on stretcher and on foot.

Soon the hospital was established, and I had my wagon drawn near, and as wounded came by companies, there was work enough for all, and I took hold at general assisting and issued only diet during the day. The corps had a very large quantity of dressing with them in the morning, but their supply was very low at night.

By the middle of the afternoon, I started for the battle-field with stimulant, as I learned we were in possession of that of the morning, thinking I could do more good there. I remained on the field till dark, using all the stimulant with me, and covering up the sufferers, most of whom were very cold, and many of them in the most intense suffering. Many expressions of thanks cannot be forgotten, that were uttered on that occasion amidst groans indescribable. The most that were left on the field at that time were the Confederate wounded, and a majority of them were wounded in the back—the ball passing directly through.

In the evening I returned to my wagon, and the train with which my wagon has permission to travel, and is warranted protection, was already in motion, and I therefore went with it to Winchester and encamped for the night. By daylight Tuesday morning, we were marching toward Strausburg, and arrived some time after noon, where the army took up position in front of Fisher's Mill.

Wednesday we lay quiet with the trains. There was quite an excitement at the front, but no heavy charging, and our loss was small. Thursday afternoon and evening decided our stay at that point, and by late evening we were in rapid motion up the Valley and took breakfast near Woodstock on Friday morning. In the afternoon we moved on to Edensburg and encamped for the night.

Saturday we moved on below New Market about two miles, fighting almost all the way, and on Sunday reached Harrisonburg, where the army, except the cavalry, are quiet, enjoying that which they most need. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, I found it necessary to issue, while marching, all my shoes. In every case the men were entirely without, and several of them so sore that it was impossible for them to get shoes on. Such cases I put into my wagon.

Sunday night I heard from the rear for the first time, when I received orders to return to Winchester with my wagon, which will be done with the first train and escort, as it would be the height of imprudence to

attempt a passage alone. I have already disposed of some of my remaining supplies, and will hand over to the hospital the remainder.

Notes from Berryville, Va., by J. V. Hammer.

Was busy making out my report when I was informed that a reconnoissance was going out. Went out with them; placed two bottles of stimulant in saddle-bags for use of wounded; found the enemy and drove them back on their main force. Our casualties were two killed and five wounded—issues comparatively small. Issued bottle of stimulant to sick and wounded, and some minor articles to individual relief.

* * * It rained all day; was very busy—more so than on any day since I have been in the corps. Furnished hospital with all necessary articles, also, a great deal of individual relief. To men with chills stimulants and some clothing were issued, they being destitute, and no possible way of obtaining any.

* * * Mr. Knowlton, agent from the Ferry, arrived the evening before with mail and invoice of goods at the Ferry, and to see what the field agents needed. Made out my requisition, and then piloted him to the agent's headquarters of the Sixth and Eighth Corps.

* * * Was very busy all day issuing to Surgeon's orders. Supplies arrived from the Ferry. Transferred the supplies to my wagon and team.

* * * Overhauled and repacked goods in wagon; then visited the new hospital of 1st Division 19th Army Corps, just established a day or so. Issued to them all they needed. Everything works well in this corps in regard to the Commission. All are loud in their praise of it, and all facilities that can be are afforded me, by order of Major General Emery, Commanding Corps, and Dr. Brownell, Medical Director.

Notes from Winchester by F. A. Adams.

Sept. 26.—Goods arrived from Harper's Ferry. A large lot of them. Helped issue some of them, and visited two hospitals.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.—This morning we held a meeting with seven of the Union ladies of this city, who are each to have a district assigned them, consisting of one or two hospitals, which they are to visit and draw the supplies they need from the Commission. This afternoon I made some milk punch and carried it around, with some tobacco, to ward 4, hospital of the 19th corps. The boys were very grateful for it.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Early this morning the Medical Purveyor offered us an extra wagon, which we loaded and sent to the front. I visited three Confederate hospitals; they seemed as well supplied as our own. The surgeons were very gentlemanly, and glad to receive our aid.

Sept. 29.—* * * Visited the Taylor House hospital; they look much better than they did a few days ago. Went to see a soldier, wounded, in a private house. He had almost no clothing at all, and suffering severely from his wound. I sent him what he needed most.

* * * Saw some of the ladies who are visiting hospitals (according to instructions) and made out requisitions of articles they were in need of for the wounded. The rest of the day spent in duties about the storeroom.

* * * Saw the surgeons in charge of the 6th and cavalry corps hospitals and ascertained the number of their sick and wounded, amounting to about 450 in all. Visited the cavalry corps hospital, in a church. It looked very well indeed, clean and well ventilated. They all had beds and a fair supply of clothing.

Notes from Harper's Ferry, by George Knowlton.

Friday morning, I was ordered to visit the hospital at Sandy Hook, Md., in company with Mr. Marks. The wards visited were those containing the amputated cases. We found the poor fellows suffering from all kinds of wounds, but bearing most nobly their suffering for the cause of liberty and justice. We found them also very much in need of stimulants, particularly wines. One case in particular I noticed in Ward No. 1, of a young man who had undergone a very severe operation, and, as I was told by the ward master, could not live. I asked him if I could bring him anything to eat or drink. He said he had no appetite to eat anything, but should like a bottle of sherry wine; he thought it would strengthen him and give him an appetite.

Cases like the above are to be met with every day, and were it not for the stimulants issued by the Sanitary Commission the suffering would be much greater. In the afternoon I visited the hospital in charge

of Dr. Ditts, on Bolivar Heights, but found the men receiving such good care and attention from their excellent surgeon and matron that there was very little we could do for them—about the only articles called for by the men were tobacco and some reading matter. Sunday morning I was ordered to take charge of a load of stores for the hospitals at Hagerstown, Md., which were left destitute by the rebels in the late raids in Maryland. I arrived in Hagerstown Sunday evening, and found them destitute indeed; the poor fellows were laying in common bunks filled with loose straw. The surgeon, Dr. Lees, was very thankful for the articles sent, and pleased at the promptness with which his requisition had been filled, and in a handsome letter sent to Col. Müleck, expressed his thanks to the Commission for their kindness to him and his men.

Friday morning, Mr. Hammer kindly offered to accompany me to the different corps I had to visit. We found Mr. Blazier, of the 6th corps, in the woods, about a quarter of a mile from the Summit Point Pike, between the 19th and 8th corps, and Mr. Evans, of the 8th, about five miles farther on the same road. The corps having made an advance the day before, made it rather difficult to find them. I found all the wagons very much in need of more stimulants and many other necessary articles, such as shirts, drawers, crackers, &c., and trust they may be re-supplied by the next train.

Notes from Crook's Division, Va., by D. W. Evans.

I find every facility for working, always welcomed among officers of every grade and department, and so it is comparatively easy to find out who the needy are, among the men. This corps especially, by its marches and counter-marches, is so much reduced and worn that it calls for a liberal supply of all kinds of stores, especially light diet and warm clothing for the hospitals, whose patients number an average of one hundred during this week. Among the comforts afforded them, has been blankets, which have been of inestimable service. Men are often to blame for not having their blankets with them. But when sick they should have them. I ask a liberal supply of them for this fall weather and cold nights. I have supplied these hospitals for several days. Being further removed from the base of supplies than previous weeks, the supply trains are not as punctual as formerly, hence the reason for falling back exclusively on *our* supplies. In addition to furnishing personally and visiting the hospitals, I have supplied the surgeons of many regiments with the articles, as per requisitions inclosed, but generally I have distributed directly to the men in the several regiments, oftentimes carrying it to them in my saddle bags and straps.

I have distributed stimulants in greater quantities than I shall hope to do in future, for the sick men have been wet and chilly, and we have moved three times during the week. Everything that can be, is done for the comfort of the field hospitals by those in charge of them. There is a great demand for stimulating medicines, such as cayene pepper, Jamaica ginger (essence), blackberry brandy and cherry cordial.

A. G. Muhlech.

Martinsburg,
October 9, 1864.

Since my last report, two trains, consisting each of six four-horse teams, heavily loaded with an assorted cargo of Sanitary goods have been forwarded from Martinsburg to Winchester. Bedding, clothing, and farinaceous food have been in pressing demand. We have supplied the different corps hospitals to a large extent; in fact, some of these hospitals in town have been provided with almost everything they needed in that line. Less complete has been our supply of delicacies, and these we mostly entrusted to the noble women who so generously volunteered to cook and prepare articles of extra diet. Soft crackers, chocolate, tea, jellies, milk, eggs, and sherry wine have been dealt out generously, and most properly and judiciously applied. Surgeons as well as the patients themselves and our hopital visitors, all coincide in this welcome report. Before I left for Washington, I had an interview with most of the surgeons in charge, and ascertained what articles were greatly wanted, viz: feeding-cups, bed-pans, oil silk, adhesive plaster, etc.; also, a further supply of quilts, blankets and pillows. On my arrival at Martinsburg, I ordered to the front all those articles on hand; the same thing I did at Harper's Ferry. Dr. Harris, who doubtless postpones his departure from Winchester until I can reach that point, will give you more definite statements as to

the management of the hospitals and the condition of their inmates.

I hasten to add here, that the flying visit I was enabled to-day to pay to our several temporary hospitals, at Martinsburg, has impressed me with the conviction, that,—if not more pressingly needed at Winchester—Miss Harris' presence and labor in *this* town would result in infinite good. Large numbers of wounded pass frequently through town, and there is nobody to look after them, further than to show them into the cars. Some warm food, tea and coffee, prepared by a woman's hand, would be a great relief to the poor sufferers, who very often, hungry as they are, do not get anything before they reach their final destination. I shall duly report to you, without delay, the result of my consultation with the medical authorities, and the impressions of my own mind and judgment in regard to the further sphere of usefulness of Miss Harris, outside of Harper's Ferry. The hospitals temporarily established in this town contain at this moment several hundred sick and wounded. They are *not* yet in good condition, and demand the continued care and vigilance of our agency here. Larger or smaller detachments of sick and wounded are coming in daily, without previous information being given to the medical officers in charge, and some confusion is necessary. Quite a heavy draft for bedding and under-clothing has thus been made on our stores here; however, this is easily explained by the fact, that most of these articles go further East with those transient patients. Two or three excellent Union ladies, for whose character and devotion I may personally vouch, declare themselves willing to assist us in our mission, and ready to prepare food for those in want.

Finally, I would respectfully suggest to send henceforward only *such* stores and in *such* quantities as immediate need may justify. The number of wounded at Winchester has been largely reduced since I left the town. I hardly think more than twelve hundred remain there now, and a further decrease may be expected immediately on the opening of the Manassas road.

WANTED.—The cold weather approaches, and our men in the field will need mittens. Let the long evenings at home be occupied in knitting soldiers' mittens.

WANTED FOR MEN IN THE ARMY.

"Housewives" or "Comfort Bags."

Small bags, each containing one-half dozen assorted needles, one skein white cotton, one skein black linen thread, one-half dozen horn or porcelain shirt buttons, (large size), one-half dozen pantaloon buttons, a small ball of yarn, (any color), a darning needle and a few pins. With this material men can repair clothing that would otherwise be thrown away.

SHIPMENTS IN SEPTEMBER.

From the 3d to the 29th of this month, beside many other articles in greater or less amount, there have been shipped to Sherman's army from the depot in Louisville, the following supplies:

704 pillow cases,	4,201 shirts,
2,666 pairs drawers,	1,679 cans fruit,
3,825 lbs. concentrated beef,	9,456 pounds crackers,
2,739 pounds dried fruit.	16,589 gallons pickles,
884 bushels potatoes.	10,637 bushels onions,
30,000 pounds ice,	5,172 bottles lime-juice,
835 pounds tobacco,	
3,474 towels and handkerchiefs,	
3,565 pounds of rags and bandages,	
1,727 bottles of wine and spirits.	

The Dunleith likewise was loaded to the utmost, here and at Cairo, about the 20th, with valuable stores for New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis. Her cargo consisted of the following articles:

4,798 bushels onions,	48 dozen catsup,
5,510 gallons pickles,	15 dozen ginger wine,
350 bushels potatoes,	3 pounds sponges,
600 gallons krout,	20 pounds herbs,
12,100 pounds crackers,	60 fans,
4,200 pounds dried apples,	2,712 shirts,
1,740 lbs. concentrated beef,	1,114 pairs drawers,
22 doz canned tomatoes,	192 sheets,
12 doz. Catawba wine,	880 pillow cases,
3 doz raspb'y vinegar,	274 handkerchiefs,
1 doz. whisky,	94 comforts and quilts,
576 cans blackberry,	396 towels,
100 pairs gloves,	18 dressing gowns.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of Dr. J. S. Newberry, Secretary Western Department, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky. From September 1, 1861, *to July* 1, 1864.

From September 1, 1861, *to January* 1, 1862.

Expenses—		
Stationery & office print'g,	$14 25	
Freight (not for supply department,) . . .	15 00	
Petty expenses in office, .	11 00	
Office salaries, . .	945 06	
		985 31
Supply Department—		
Transportat'n of supplies,	48 40	
Miscellaneous, . .	469 55	
		517 95
Total, ...		$1,503 26

For the Year 1862.

Expenses—		
Advertising,	$133 30	
Stationery and office printing,	191 83	
Freight (not for supply department),	27 53	
Postage,	18 48	
Telegrams,	61 08	
Rent,	345 00	
Petty expenses in office,	237 83	
Office salaries,	2,756 35	
		3,771 40
General Inspection—		
Compensation,	$3,816 97	
Expenses,	2,059 01	
		5,875 98
Directory—		
Compensation,	$597 63	
Expenses,	43 00	
		640 63
Relief Department—		
Expenses of Relief Corps	$ 45 00	
Home at Louisville,	1,132 75	
Hospital Cars,	158 68	
Hospital Boats,	1,864 12	
		3,200 55
Supply Department—		
Storehouse wages and expenses,	$ 40 00	
Purchase of supplies,	4,519 29	
Distribution of supplies,	2,874 47	
Transpor'n of supplies,	638 54	
Canvassing,	198 50	
		8,270 80
Miscellaneous,		1,669 23
Total,		$23,418 59

For the Year 1863.

Expenses—		
Advertising,	$288 23	
Stationery and office printing,	2,007 91	
Freight (not for supply department),	115 58	
Postage,	403 12	
Telegrams,	42 67	
Rent,	1,359 66	
Petty expenses in office,	1,802 40	
Office salaries,	8,147 61	
		14,167 18
Publication—		
Sanitary Reporter,	$2,622 14	
Documents, Monographs, &c.,	731 80	
		3,353 94
General Inspection—		
Compensation,	$9,116 99	
Expenses,	3,987 02	
		13,104 01
Directory—		
Compensation,	$8,017 74	
Expenses,	1,519 66	
		9,537 40
Carried forward,		$40,162 53

Brought forward,		$40,162 53
Relief Department—		
Compensation,	$4,609 03	
Expenses,	2,270 91	
Home at Cairo,	1,606 87	
" Memphis,	1,098 80	
" Nashville,	1,068 40	
" Louisville,	1,147 10	
Hospital Cars,	2,171 01	
Hospital Boats,	10,000 00	
		23,972 12
Supply Department—		
Storehouse wages and expenses,	$2,810 19	
Purchase of supplies,	34,430 68	
Distribution "	17,194 49	
Transportation "	28,933 54	
Canvassing,	5,539 04	
		88,907 99
Miscellaneous,		2,281 28
Total,		$155,323 84

From January 1 *to July* 1, 1864.

Expenses—		
Stationery and office printing,	$486 00	
Postage,	208 42	
Rent,	515 00	
Petty expenses in office,	1,861 08	
Office salaries,	5,453 33	
		8,523 83
General Inspection—		
Compensation,	$4,190 32	
Expenses,	898 84	
		5,089 16
Directory—		
Compensation,	$4,456 16	
Expenses,	1,041 34	
		5,497 50
Publication—		
Sanitary Reporter,		1,929 94
Relief Department—		
Compensation,	$8,615 47	
Expenses,	3,971 31	
Home at Cairo,	4,860 89	
" Memphis,	1,177 11	
" Nashville,	1,452 88	
" Louisville,	35 00	
" Camp Nelson,	2,065 95	
" Knoxville,	139 50	
" Stevenson,	629 60	
" Chattanooga,	279 82	
Hospital Cars,	984 71	
Hospital Boats,	1,063 22	
		25,275 46
Supply Department—		
Storehouse expenses,	$1,173 64	
Local expenses,	60 00	
Purchase of supplies,	54,642 59	
Distribution "	27,941 72	
Transportation, "	6,648 28	
Canvassing,	3,231 05	
		93,697 28
Miscellaneous,		802 52
Total,		$140,819 69

Summary.

Expenses—		
Advertising,	$421 53	
Stationery and office printing,	2,699 99	
Freight (not for supply department),	158 11	
Postage,	630 02	
Rent,	2,219 66	
Office expenses,	3,912 31	
Telegrams,	103 75	
Office salaries,	17,302 35	
		27,447 72
Publications—		
Sanitary Reporter,	$4,552 08	
Documents, Monographs, &c.,	731 80	
		5,283 88
General Inspection—		
Compensation,	$17,124 28	
Expenses,	6,944 87	
		24,069 15
Directory—		
Compensation,	$13,071 53	
Expenses,	2,604 00	
		15,675 53
Relief Department—		
Compensation,	$13,224 50	
Expenses,	6,287 22	
Home at Cairo,	6,467 76	
" Memphis,	2,275 91	
" Nashville,	2,521 28	
" Louisville,	2,314 85	
" Camp Nelson,	2,065 95	
" Knoxville,	139 50	
" Stevenson,	629 60	
" Chattanooga,	279 82	
Hospital Cars,	3,314 40	
Hospital Boats,	12,297 34	
		52,448 13
Supply Department—		
Storehouse wages, &c.,	$3,823 83	
Local expenses,	260 00	
Purchase of supplies,	93,592 56	
Distribution "	48,010 68	
Transportation "	36,268 76	
Canvassing, "	8,968 59	
		190,924 42
Miscellaneous,		5,216 59
Total,		$321,065 42

THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

The United States Sanitary Commission steamer Elizabeth left Philadelphia on Saturday morning for City Point, with a full cargo of clothing and sanitary stores for the use of our brave soldiers in the army operating before Richmond, at a cost of $44,383 74.

The public will see that their generous contributions to our late "Great Fair" are being put to a good use.

The following named articles comprise the Elizabeth's cargo.

5,000 wool shirts.
744 pairs wool drawers.
433 dozen wool socks.
200 quilts.
799 bed sacks.
210 sheets.
500 towels.
528 pairs leather slippers.
14,565 pounds crackers.
10,168 pounds tobacco.
350 barrels onions.
75 barrels sweet potatoes.
50 barrels white potatoes.
50 barrels beets.
5,000 heads cabbage.
50 boxes peaches.
20 barrels family flour.
415 pounds tea.
60 dozen Sherry wine.
40 dozen ale.
50 dozen Monongahela whisky.
100 dozen old cherry brandy.
2,376 pounds crushed sugar.
821 pounds butter.
883 pounds dried beef.
30 kitts mackerel.
2,000 pounds codfish.
4,800 pounds condensed milk.
6,360 pounds canned roast beef.
4,530 pounds beef and vegetable soup.
2,400 pounds corn starch.
2,400 pounds farina.
50 boxes lemons.
25 dozen lemon syrup.
100 dozen canned peaches.
258 dozen canned tomatoes.
5 dozen tomato catsup.
60 dozen apple butter.
20 kegs tripe.
26 dozen Julienne soup.
122 dozen flavoring extract.
10 gross essence ginger.
40 dozen pickled onions.
50 dozen half pickles.
1 case salt.
10 dozen egg nogg.
749 pounds dried peaches.
3,425 pounds dried apples.
43 gallons coal oil.
600 pounds corned beef.
3 dozen bay rum.
331 arm slings.
1 box reading matter.
839 books.
10,000 envelopes.
27 gross pens.
10 gross lead pencils.
10 gross inkstands.
2,000 tin cups.
10 gross pie plates.
4 dozen box graters.
16 gross iron table spoons.
18 pounds patent thread.
20 gross matches.
140 dozen combs.
10 dozen pails.
10 dozen spirits camphor.
2,000 paper bags.

Philada. Evening Bulletin, Sept. 21, 1864.

Issues from Philadelphia Agency U. S. Sanitary Commission for month of September, 1864.

Sept. 1.—*To Louisville.*
263 cases, 12 boxes, each, lime juice, $1,483 25.

Sept. 6.—*To City Point, Va.*

130 barrels onions.	
28 barrels beets.	
47 barrels sweet potatoes.	
20 boxes peaches.	
35 tons coal.	
150 newspapers.	1,881 65

Sept. 30.—*To Baltimore, Md.*

257 bed-sacks.	
224 wrappers.	
89 wool shirts.	
515 wool drawers.	
276 cotton flannel shirts.	
684 pads.	
639 pillows.	
236 dozen bandages.	
176 pairs slippers.	
480 towels.	
1,119 pairs wool socks.	
1 pair mittens.	
78 slings.	
380 finger stalls.	
24 eye shades.	
2,630 combs (fine and coarse).	
9 pieces mosquito netting.	
6 pieces oil silk.	
34 cans fruit.	
21 cans apple butter.	
162 pounds farina.	
38 bottles raspberry vinegar.	
38 pounds corn starch.	
153 bottles blackberry brandy.	
408 bottles Sherry wine.	
102 fans.	
1 barrel dried fruit.	
100 games.	
180 gallons vinegar.	
106 pounds tobacco.	
48 bottles Cayenne pepper.	
25 pounds Cayenne pepper.	
15 bottles blackberry cordial.	6,262 86
500 ounces bromine.	330 00
	9,957 76
Cargo steamer Elizabeth,	44,383 74
	$54,341 50

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Apply in person or by letter, to
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35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.

2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-Gen'l U. S. A
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penna.
C. J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

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A. D. Bache, LL.D., Vice-President.
George T. Strong, Treasurer.
J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Associate Secretary.
J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary.
F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.
George T. Strong.
William H. Van Buren, M.D.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 10 3d Avenue, New York.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 46 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Columbus, O.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

General Superintendent, Rev. F. N. Knapp, Washington, D. C. Chief Assistant, J. B. Abbott.

Soldiers' Home, near Baltimore Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C.

Lodge No. 4, H Street, between Thirteenth and and Fourteenth Streets.

Lodge No. 5, Maryland Avenue, near Railroad Station.

Nurses' Home, Washington, D. C.

Soldiers' Lodge, 76 Kingston Street, Boston.

Soldiers' Home, Third Street, east of Broadway, Cincinnati, O.—Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.—C. N. Shipman, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky.—James Malona, Superintendent. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Nashville, Tenn.—L. Crane, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Home, Columbus, O.——, Superin't.

Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, O.—Joseph Jerome, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn. —C. W. Christy, Superintend't and Relief Agent.

Soldiers' Lodge, Vicksburg, Miss.—T. Way, Superintendent.

Soldiers' Home, New Orleans, La.—C. F. Howes, Superintendent.

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Between New York and Boston, via Springfield.

Between Louisville and Chattanooga—Dr. J. P. Barnum, Surgeon in charge.

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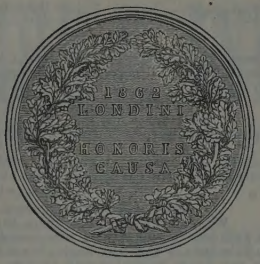

(FROM JURIES 3 AND 4)

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Being Sole Awards gained by anything of the kind. It also received Superlative Report of

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At the FAIR of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Utica, N.Y., September, 1863, received both DIPLOMA and MEDAL.

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At the Pennsylvania State Fair at Norristown,

OCTOBER 3, 1863, TOOK GOLD MEDAL.

"MAIZENA" has also taken the first premium at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York City; NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR at Trenton, and at other places—in every instance where it has been exhibited.

"MAIZENA" has never failed to receive the highest award when placed in competition with Corn Starch and all articles of like character, after a thorough Microscopical and Analytical Examination of disinterested judges. It therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world without any comments of the manufacturer.

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The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * *

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THT SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General.
W. C. SPENCER, Assistant Surgeon U.S.A.

To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 Broadway, New York.

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The Best PALMER ARM. for a SMALL ADVANCE.
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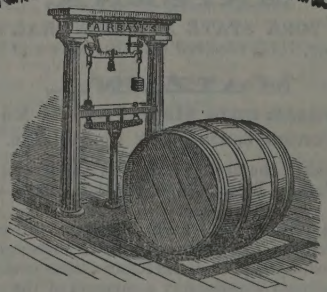

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Corner of Wall and Nassau Streets.

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From Statement for the Sixth Fiscal Year, ending December 31, 1863.

Total Amount of Assets, January 1, 1864	$3,140,930 80
Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD

UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, RETURNS IN CASH (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the NEW YORK FORM OF POLICY, as follows:

1st. Upon all VOYAGE Risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

2d. Upon VOYAGE Risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.

3d. Upon TIME Risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME Risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN PER CENT.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

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THOS. LORD, Vice-President. **B. C. MORRIS, President.**

WM. M. WHITNEY, 2d Vice-President and Secretary.